

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

For Governor,

WM. DENNISON, Jr., of Franklin Co.

Lieutenant Governor,

R. C. KIRK, of Knox County.

Supreme Judge,

WM. Y. GHOLSON, of Hamilton Co.

Auditor of State,

R. W. TAYLOR, of Mahoning Co.

Treasurer of State,

A. P. STONE, of Franklin County.

Secretary of State,

A. P. RUSSELL, of Clinton County.

Board of Public Works,

J. B. GREGORY, of Scioto County.

School Commissioner,

ANSON SMYTHE, of Lucas County.

County Convention.

At a meeting of the Central Committee

held at the Court-House in Pomeroiy,

July 23, 1859, it was

Resolved, That the County Convention

for the nomination of County Officers, be

held in Pomeroiy, on Saturday, August

27th, at eleven o'clock A. M.

It was further

Resolved, That the meetings in each

Township for the nomination of delegates,

be held at the usual place of holding elec-

tions, on Saturday, August 29th, and that

the number of votes for a delegate be 25,

and one for every fraction above the num-

ber of 12, and that the vote of Judge

Peck be the basis upon which the calcula-

tion is made. Upon this basis, Bedford

is entitled to 2 delegates, Chester 6, Rut-

land 10, Scioto 7, Olive 4, Sutton 9,

Orange 2, Columbia 3, Salem 7, Letart 1,

Lebanon 3, Salisbury 22.

By order of the Committee,

H. L. OSBORN, Ch'n.

T. MONTAGUE, Sec'y.

The Mass Meeting.

On Tuesday last, was well attended by the

citizens, and the impression made cannot

fail to have effect hereafter.

Mr. Horton addressed the meeting in the

forenoon, and we but speak the senti-

ments of all candid persons when we say

that his speech was a model of gen-

tlemanly discussion. We were pleased to

see several of our Democratic fellow-cit-

izens present, and whether they will be

prepared to act with the speaker or not,

we are sure they will accord to him en-

dorse and truthfulness in his statements, and

we should think reflection would bring

them to the same conclusions to which the

speaker arrived.

We know it is difficult to overcome old

prejudices, and to admit that the party

with which we have acted are not carry-

ing out the principles which we hold most

sacred. We are sure there were a num-

ber of Democrats on the ground who want

to see the very principles announced by

the speaker carried into effect by the Gov-

ernment, and who would not act with the

Democratic party longer, if they thought

they were giving their influence against

those principles. And yet we fear that

some of them will, somehow, half per-

suade themselves that they can act with

the party this year longer, without doing

serious injury to their country. Some,

we are happy to know, were fully awis-

ed, and will act out their conviction, and

vote the Republican ticket this fall. And

the coming events of the next year, we

are satisfied, will bring many more to the

same conclusion.

Every step in advance which the

Democratic party has taken in the direc-

tion of Slavery for the last five years, has

lost it scores and hundreds of earnest, hon-

est men, until, from a triumphant party

aimed everywhere, it is left in a minority

in nearly, if not all, the free States.

The demand of the leaders for a Slave

Code, to be enacted by Congress, and the

flooding of the country with additional

thousands of negroes, from Africa, cannot

fail to break the bonds that still hold many

to the fortunes of the organization. It is

not possible that intelligent, honest citi-

zens can be induced to give their influ-

ence to carry out such schemes, when they

become fully convinced that the party, as

now controlled, is aiming at their accom-

plishment. Nor do we think it possible,

much longer, to keep them in ignorance

of the design of these leaders. In this is our

faith, and in the hope of its realization, we

can work and wait.

Mr. Stanton spoke to a still larger audi-

ence in the afternoon, and although we did

not hear it all, yet, from our knowledge of

the man, we are willing to take upon trust

the report of others, and pronounce it an

able, dignified, and statesman-like effort.

The campaign being thus fairly opened,

we hope the discussion may go on in a

calm and honest appeal to the reason and

consciences of the people, and that, dis-

carding party ties, as such, they will be pre-

pared to vote their true sentiments, as

represented in true and honest men, on the

second Tuesday in October next.

Accident.

The portable steam saw mill of Messrs.

Huckinson & Hatch, located near Coole-

ville in Athens County, blew up on Mon-

day evening last, instantly killing Mr. Hatch,

one of the owners, and a man named Seely,

who was acting as Engineer at the time.

The cause was said to be, but not finally

Judge Ranney.

There are some things exceedingly diffi-

cult to comprehend. Among these un-

derstood problems is the conduct of pub-

lic men.

R. P. Ranney, the Democratic candi-

date for Governor, is admitted, by all can-

didates, to be a man of ability; and that

he has stood fair, as an upright, moral citi-

zen, we believe is also admitted; and yet

his position in the Democratic party at

this time, is an anomaly not to be explained

on any known principles of ethics. We

would like to believe him an honest man,

and hope he will be able to "define his po-

sition" in a manner to justify such an

opinion. And for this purpose, as he is

to address our citizens soon, we publish a

letter written by him, when he was a can-

didate for Congress, and ask all our read-

ers to give it a careful and thoughtful per-

usal.

This letter either was the long, mat-

ured judgement of Judge Ranney, or it

was not. But that letter goes to the very

verge of the Republican platform. Not a

word, not a sentiment in it which is not

contested by every Republican in the Union.

If you have not read the letter, turn to it and

read it now. If you have read it, read it

again. And when you have so read it, then

answer to yourselves these questions: If

Judge Ranney uttered the sentiments of

that letter, under the solemn responsibil-

ities of his position, merely to get the votes

of the people without intending, in good

faith, to carry them out, then has he not

playing the demagogue in the basest man-

ner, and is he not too dishonest to be

trusted with any office by the people?

And if those are still his real senti-

ments, and he now suppresses them, and

professes the exact opposite, for the sake

of getting the nomination and votes of the

Democratic party, is he not now playing

the demagogue, and proving himself too

dishonest to be trusted?

We believe nothing but party neces-

sity could induce a man of Judge Ranney's

abilities to so stultify himself. When

that letter was written, the Democratic

party in Ohio professed to believe that it

was the duty of Congress to prohibit sla-

very in the Territories. Judge Ranney

says he has no doubt of their power to do

so, and pledges himself, if elected, to so

vote. But the South have, since then, ob-

tained absolute control of the party, and

the same men in Ohio, or those of them

who still follow the Southern leaders, now

profess to believe that Congress cannot do

what they then said was their clearest right

and duty to do; thus keeping pace with the

most fraudulent ultraisms of the Southern

disunionists.

Trust such men with power, and what

reliance can be placed in their pledges?

If Judge Ranney, for the sake of votes, was

willing, in 1848, to pledge himself to com-

mit perjury and violate the Constitution,

as he says Republicans will do if they vote

as he said he would vote, is he a safe re-

pository of power? And if he still secretly

holds the same opinions, but is willing to

sacrifice the interests of his country by

supporting the opposite opinions and pol-

icy, for the sake of office now, does it not

become the people to think well before they

trust their destinies to the keeping of him,

and the party whose abjection to the

slave power, has compelled him to take the

humiliating position he now occupies?

Neither the Judge nor his friends will

dare to deny the genuineness of the letter.

Its Effects.

The slang terms, and vulgar epithets

of the Democratic press, in this coun-

try, cause foreign journals and statesmen

to make the most ridiculous blunders.

The leading journals in foreign coun-

tries, of course, take some of our own

prominent papers, especially those sup-

posed to represent the Administration.—

Relying upon these for a true exposition

of affairs in the United States, they are

betrayed into the utterance of the most

absurd and preposterous statements, and

the perpetration of the most absurd acts.

This was finely illustrated in the U. S.

Senate some time since. Some of the

leading Democrats were parading the com-

ments of a French paper, as a crusher on

the Republican party of this country.—

They dilated on the wisdom, and profound

knowledge of our affairs, possessed by the

aforesaid French editor, and imagined they

had overwhelmed the unlucky Republicans

by so high an authority.

But the gas-bag was effectually pricked

by the intemperate Hale, who, in a short

reply, opened out the same paper and read

a full column from the same editor, un-

derlining the composition of the Senate and

House of Representatives, in which the

wise and profound journalist classed

Chase, and Seward, and Hale, and Ham-

lin, and full one-third of the Senate and

about half of the Representatives as Ne-

groes!

This was done in good faith by the

editor, who actually believed that the polit-

ical parties in this country were divided

according to race, and that the Republi-

cans were all negroes. It had been in the

habit of reading the organs of the Admin-

istration, and finding there, day after day,

the slang terms "Black Republicans,"

"Woolly Heads," "Negro Worshipers,"

&c., applied to these Senators and Repre-

sentatives, took it for granted that they

were veritable negroes; and in a "pro-

foundly" statesman-like article, classed

them as such, and spun out a very phi-

losophical theory of the final result of the

rivalry of the white and black races, and

the rapidly increasing power and influence

of the negro race in the government of the

Model Republic!

With this specimen of the knowledge

of the French editor, of our affairs, his

authority on matters of American politics

was somewhat damaged. Yet, such is the

impression made abroad, by these papers.

And foreign journalists, relying upon

them, necessarily make themselves ridicu-

lous to the people of this country, while

they give a false impression of us to their

readers at home.

Another instance of a similar blunder

has just occurred in Mexico. Our read-

ers are aware that Horace Greeley, editor

of the New York "Tribune," is on a tour

through our Western Territories, and

Mexico, to California and Oregon. But

our Administration organs have, for years,

made Greeley the bugbear, with the argu-

ment that he has frightened their followers

into "fits," when they wanted to direct

attention from their own misdeeds. The au-

thorities of Mexico read these organs, of

course, for they want to be posted on the

movements of our rulers. From these ven-

eracious papers they have formed their idea

of this monster Greeley, and learning that

he was about to visit their country, they

were excessively alarmed. The command-

ant of Mazatlan, accordingly, issued a

thrilling proclamation to the people of

that country, to warn them of their immin-

ent danger, and rouse them to the neces-

sary degree of patriotism to meet so for-

midable a foe. This proclamation says:

"One Horace Greeley, a most diabol-

ical, blood-thirsty and merciful man,

worse than the infamous Walker, or even

the minions of Miramon—a man whose

very name struck dread to the hearts of

thousands in the United States, so many

were his crimes and so terrible was his con-

duct—is now at the head of the most ex-

tensive band of filibusters ever collected,

and on his way to Mexico!"

There! If the "diabolical, blood-thirsty,

and unmerciful" filibuster, Horace Gree-

ley, don't feel some inklings of compuncti-

on for his "many crimes" and "dreadful

conduct," which not only "struck dread

to the hearts of thousands in the United

States," but dismay into the military he-

roes of Mexico, then, indeed, is he past

all redemption.

But won't the Mexican rulers feel that

they have been cheaply "sold" when they

got at the truth. We suppose they will

be enlightened something after this man-

ner: The Mexican Minister will